

Instructions for Completing Form 303 (Volumes) Household Hazardous Waste Collection Information

Part B **Jurisdiction**

This section is completed by the person providing essential information on Form 303. *Public Agency* is the name of the governmental entity in charge of the HHW program. The *Program Service Area* is the geographic area in which the program was conducted, i.e., Modesto, Turlock and unincorporated area.

Part C **Program Type**

Use these definitions and **check only one** box that describes the HHW collection program being reported. Submit one Form 303 per each program type.

Permanent means a permanent or semi permanent structure in which a HHW collection facility is operated and which meets both the following conditions:

- (1) The facility is operated at the same location on a continuous, regular schedule.
- (2) The hazardous waste stored at the facility is removed within one year after collection (HSC 25218.1 (h)).

Mobile means a portable structure within which a HHW collection facility is operated and meets all of the following conditions:

- (1) The facility is operated not more than four times in any one calendar year at the same location.
- (2) The facility is operated not more than three consecutive weeks within a two-month period at the same location.
- (3) Upon the termination of operations, all equipment, materials, and waste are removed from the site within 144 hours (HSC 25218.1 (g)).

Temporary (Periodic) means a HHW collection facility that meets the following conditions:

- (1) The facility is operated not more than once for a period of not more than two days in any one-month at the same location.
- (2) Upon termination of operations, all equipment, materials, and waste are removed from the site within 144 hours (HSC 25218.1 (l)).

Recycle-Only means a HHW collection facility that is operated in accordance with Section 25218.8 and accepts for recycling only recyclable HHW materials (HSC 25218.1).

Curbside- means a collection service authorized by a public agency that is operated in accordance with and collects one or more of the following household hazardous waste: used oil; used oil filters; latex paint; household universal waste (H&SC 25218.1).

Door to Door- means a program operated by a public agency, or its contractor, that collects household hazardous waste from individual residence, and transports that waste in an inspected and certified hazardous waste transport vehicle to an authorized household hazardous waste collection facility (HSC 25218.1).

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Part D

EPA identification number

This is the number issued for HHW collection programs from the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Part E

Participation

Number of participants: Enter the number of participants served by the collection program.

Part F

Waste Volumes Collected

Complete this section only if your agency was the lead for the HHW program.

Use manifest to classify waste. Use Table 1 (page 7) and your manifest records and/or inventories to classify each waste stream into the categories listed on Page 3 of the form. For each waste stream listed, enter the weight, and management method for each type of waste shipped from the collection program. Do not include waste volumes for certified oil collection centers.

First Column

Weight is defined as the number of pounds of hazardous waste (liquid or solid including container) shipped from the collection program(s) during the fiscal year. Use whole numbers. Weight includes the volume of absorbent in a drum.

If data was collected in gallons, convert waste amounts from gallons to pounds by multiplying the number of gallons times the conversion factor of 8.5 pounds/gallon. [Example: For a half-full 5 gallon container of a waste, lab packed in a 55 gallon drum, the volume is 2.5 gallons. $2.5 \text{ gallons} \times 8.5 \text{ pounds/gallon} = 21.25 \text{ pounds}$.]

If your program does not inventory the volume/weight of waste for lab packs, estimate the volume based on an average according to the requirements of your Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (ies). [Example: 127.5 pounds (15 gallons) waste per 55-gallon drum.]

Convert each oil filter and lead acid battery to pounds. Each oil filter = 1.5 pounds. And each lead acid battery = 40 pounds. It is not necessary to utilize the conversion formulas if you know the weight.

Second Column

Management Method. Use the following abbreviations to indicate how each waste type is managed. If more than one method was used for a waste stream, indicate in percentages, the relative amounts managed by each method.

DI

Destructive Incineration

Treatment by thermal destruction at a high temperature hazardous waste incinerator where the physical destruction is the sole intent of the treatment process.

FI

Fuel Incineration

Treatment by thermal destruction where the waste, either by itself or blended with another material, is burned to recover its potential thermal energy.

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L	Landfill Disposal of a waste in the ground at a hazardous waste landfill.
N	Neutralization/Treatment Treatment by chemically adjusting the pH of the waste such that the waste can be discharged into a publicly owned treatment works (does not apply if after neutralization, the waste is still hazardous and is sent for disposal or treatment by one of the other methods).
RC	Recycled Waste is sent for resource recovery where the raw materials used for making the material before it became a waste are recovered to make new materials of the same or different nature (does not include fuel incineration).
RU	Reused Waste is used without further treatment or handling for the original intended purpose of the material before it became a waste.
S	Stabilization Treatment where waste is chemically stabilized into a solid or semi-solid state such that it no longer exhibits hazardous characteristics and can be managed as non-hazardous waste (does not apply if after stabilization, waste is still hazardous and is sent for disposal or treatment by one of the other methods described here).

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Table 1. Waste Types, DOT Descriptions and Examples

This table is meant only to depict examples of DOT hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names described in Section 172.101 of 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), as they may relate to waste types on the form. For shipping purposes, the numerical designation of the hazard class or division, an identification number and the packing group number must be identified with the hazardous material description. Refer to the latest version of 49 CFR for additional information.

Waste Type on Form	DOT Description	Examples
1 Flammable solid/liquid	Waste Flammable Solid, N.O.S.	<i>Flammable solids (bulk and lab packed):</i> Asbestos-containing organic resins, non-asbestos-containing organic resins, roofing tar, putty, adhesives, paint sludge
	Waste Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.	<i>Flammable liquids (lab packed only):</i> Organic solvents, chlorinated and non-chlorinated solvents, gasoline, alcohol, paint thinner, acetone
	Bulked flammable liquids	<i>Flammable liquids (bulk only):</i> Organic solvents, chlorinated and non-chlorinated solvents, gasoline, alcohol, paint thinner, acetone
	Oil base paint	Oil base paint
	Poison (excl. aerosols)	Organic poisons, dioxin precursors, pesticides, herbicides
		Inorganic poisons, mercury-containing poisons, inorganic cyanides, arsenic compounds, solutions, containing regulated heavy metals
		Snail bait, poisonous solids, may include asbestos
Reactive and explosive	Waste Water-Reactive Solid, Flammable, N.O.S.	Water reactive compounds, such as sodium metal, calcium carbide, amides, hydrides
2 Inorganic acid	Waste Corrosive Liquids, Acidic, N.O.S.	Inorganic acids, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid
	Organic acid	Organic acids, acetic acid, citric acid, butyric acid
3 Inorganic base	Waste Corrosive Liquids, Basic, Inorganic, N.O.S.	Inorganic bases, sodium hydroxide, lye, ammonia based cleaners
	Organic base	Organic bases, organo-amines
4 Neutral oxidizers	Waste Oxidizing Solid, N.O.S.	Manganese peroxide, hydrogen peroxide, sodium bromate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chromate, ammonium dichromate, sodium iodide, sodium nitrate, potassium permanganate
	Organic peroxides	Ketone peroxides, benzoyl peroxide
	Oxidizing acid	Nitric acid, chromic acid, molybdic acid, perchloric acid, phosphomolybdic acid
	Oxidizing base	Sodium hypochlorite, sodium chlorate, sodium perborate
5 PCB-containing paint	Waste Polychlorinated Biphenyls	PCB-containing paint
Other PCB waste	Waste Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Transformer oil, PCB ballasts
6 Corrosive aerosols	Waste Aerosols, Non-Flammable, N.O.S.	Oven cleaners
	Flammable aerosols	Spray paint

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	Waste Type on Form	DOT Description	Examples
	Poison aerosols	Waste Aerosols, Poison, N.O. S.	Pesticides
7	Antifreeze	Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste Liquid (spent ethylene glycol) California Regulated Only	Antifreeze
	Car batteries	(not manifested)	Car, Truck, Motorcycle batteries
	Latex paint	(not manifested)	Latex paint
	Motor oil/oil products	Waste Petroleum Oil, N.O.S., California Regulated Only	Used motor oil, brake fluid, transmission fluid
	Oil filters (recyclables only)	Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste Solid (used oil filters) California Regulated Waste Only (not manifested)	Used oil filters
	Mercury (metallic)	Waste Mercury contained in manufactured items	Broken thermometers, liquid mercury
8	Medical waste	(not manifested)	Hypodermic needles, syringes, lancets
	Household batteries	Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste Solid. Batteries, dry containing potassium hydroxide solid, electric, storage	All types of household batteries
	Other	(varies)	Sulfur, etc.
9	Asbestos	Waste Asbestos	Friable and non-friable asbestos